

THE Farmington Times

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET

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For County Judge, 1st District: J. W. JONES
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For Public Administrator: ROLLA COZEAN
For Surveyor: THOS. H. HOLMAN
For Coroner: J. H. ENGLISH

"Jazz" Criticism

That it is easier to criticize and find fault than it is to give plain facts and a fair, not to say intelligent, exposition of the League of Nations is exemplified by Republican speakers who presume to enlighten the public on this important and not difficult to understand problem of international policy. They create confusion rather than understanding in the minds of the unthinking and mislead the ignorant, but that is evidently their purpose unless they themselves are confused and give voice to preconceived partisan prejudices that their reasoning faculties are not able to overcome.

We have in mind an address recently delivered in Farmington by a notable woman speaker who undertook to instruct the women and the men as well as to the purpose and meaning of the League of Nations. She was long on satire but short on reasoning, and the impressions left on the minds of some who do not do their own reading and thinking were neither enlightening nor conducive to a fair understanding of the aims and purposes of the League.

In speaking of the representation in the League Council and Assembly of the Governments which sign the covenant, she waxed extremely satirical over the little government of Hedjaz having as many votes in the Assembly as the United States would have, dwelling strongly on the "jazz" ending of the name, implying that it is a semi-barbarous little tribe of which nobody had ever heard, unless it was some school teacher, and that its vote in the Assembly in some mysterious way was a menace to the rights, liberties and sovereignty of the United States if the latter should join the League.

Just a word here as to Hedjaz—and there are many small sovereignties in the world not very widely known or heard of and which are not able to protect themselves against the invasion and exploitation of stronger nations, that are interested in a world peace movement and guarantee of protection by the "Big Brothers." Eighty years ago Hedjaz, Arabia, on the coast of the Red Sea, was a dependency of Turkey, but as none but a sovereign State may become a member of the League, we suppose it has thrown off its Turkish dependency, as it is named among the 31 signatories of the League. Its civilization may not compare favorably to that of our enlightened Christian nation, but for that matter neither does the civilization of some of our nearer South American neighbors in our own estimation.

Now as to poor, far-away, ridiculed little Hedjaz's vote in the Assembly, in which every signatory has one representative vote only: The Assembly is founded on the same principle of representation as that upon which the United States Senate rests. When our Revolutionary fathers and statesmen undertook the forming of a Federated government for mutual protection there were thirteen independent sovereign colonies of various sizes as to territory and of various sizes as to territory and number of inhabitants, each jealous of its sovereignty. Something must be done to equalize their representation in the legislative body of the proposed Federal Government regardless of size, population, wealth or any other advantage or disadvantage that might exist, so the proposed constitution or

covenant provided for a Senate in which each Colony or State should have two representatives, each having a vote. Under this system, which continues to this day, little Delaware, with a fraction over 200,000 inhabitants, has the same representation in the Senate as the Great Empire State, New York, with its more than ten million inhabitants, and Utah, the haven of the polygamous Mormon with only 450,000 inhabitants, has the same representation as Missouri with its more than three million inhabitants. The Senate is the seat of the States' sovereignty.

The League Assembly is constituted on the same principle. Each signatory has its sovereignty represented in that body by one vote and no more. But any action or decision of the Assembly not satisfactory to the parties contesting any claim or question of an international nature before it must have the approval of the Council, and its decision must be unanimous.

The Council is composed of nine members, five of whom under the provisions of the covenant are fixed permanently in the five Allied and Associated powers: The United States, if it does not refuse to join the League, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The other four members are taken from some other four nations signatory to the League, to be rotated or changed from time to time as the Assembly may decide, but the covenant provides that until the selection of some other four by the Assembly, representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be members of the Council.

And yet the Republican speaker to whom we alluded in the beginning of the article, would have the United States refuse a seat in the Council of this great humanitarian League of Nations to discourage and prevent wars and to preserve peace, for fear that poor little Hedjaz might naughtily place a bent pin in its chair and thus do irreparable damage to the sovereignty, liberty and welfare of the great United States.

There may be some imperfections in the covenant of the League of Nations, though to represent the combined wisdom and labor of a select committee chosen by the representatives of the Peace Council of the Allied Nations and the United States and which was aided by the suggestions and advice of, it is estimated, about five hundred recognized experts of international law. If any imperfections exist, practical experience alone, not capricious criticism, may discover and remedy them, as was the case with our own revered Constitution, but isn't it strange that people who claim or presume to know what they are talking about will resort to such subterfuge as we have just been considering, as a reason for "scrapping" the League.

ATKINSON ON STATE ELECTION LAWS

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 5.—Fair and square state-wide primaries and general elections are guaranteed by John Morgan Atkinson, Missouri's next Democratic Governor, as quickly as the task of amending and bringing up to date the present antiquated suffrage laws of Missouri can be accomplished by the incoming Fifty-first General Assembly. In his inaugural message to that body, to be delivered in early January, 1921, Atkinson will call attention to the great need of providing a penalty section to the present state primary law and another clause compelling all judges and clerks to count together all party votes at each such initial contest and deliver true returns on their findings.

Under the present system, especially in St. Louis and Kansas City, the Republican and Democratic votes cast at each primary are separated into two divisions, the Republican judges and clerks selecting their party ballots and counting them alone, and the Democratic judges and clerks only handling those which are Democratic. This plan affords the judges and clerks of opposing political beliefs the opportunity of making fraudulent returns on the votes cast for their party candidates to suit the instructions issued by the ward committees without even a pretense at a count, care only being exercised to have the returns actually equal the total recorded vote cast in the precinct.

Fraudulent Returns in Big Cities
It is a known fact that for years false and fraudulent returns have been regularly handed in at the close of every primary for many wards in St. Louis and Kansas City both Republican and Democratic judges, and solely for the reason that the present law fails to provide for either a contest or for drastic punishment of election crooks and ballot box stuffers. Time and again in the past, party judges and clerks have taken advantage of these serious legal defects to give a favorite candidate with a big slush fund to make matters interesting, say, 300 votes, when only 150 were cast for him, and his opponent only 50 when 300 were what he actually received, and the returns were accepted officially unquestioned as long as the total number of party votes cast, 450, was not exceeded.

The trick was done by Republican and Democratic judges at the last primary in St. Louis, and at previous primaries as far back as the one of August, 1908, when David A. Ball of Louisiana, Pike county, and William S. Cowherd of Kansas City were the opposing candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. The bitterness of the accusations of frauds and cheating in St. Louis at this primary

PEACE COURT IN BASEBALL'S BIGGEST SCANDAL



The greatest scandal of the baseball world has been partly uncovered in the confession of a number of the champion Chicago White Sox, eight of whom are indicted charged with accepting bribes to "throw" games in the 1919 world series with Cincinnati. "Chick" Gandil, who was formerly with the team, is named as the chief fixer, Joe Jackson (left) and Ed Cloutte (right), the first two to have confessed. Claude Williams, "Buck" Weaver, "Tip" Felch, Charles Rarberg and Fred McMullin are the other five so far named.

led to the defeat at the general election of the Democratic nominee accused of having been "counted in", and the election of Herbert S. Hadley as the first Republican Governor for Missouri since 1872.

Atkinson for Present Primary System
Atkinson is an earnest, devoted and avowed champion of the present state-wide primary system under which electors of all parties have the sacred and important privilege of selecting the candidates to form their party ticket for each general election.

It is contended that when a primary is legally and properly conducted the party tickets which result are the choice of at least a plurality of voters, without dictation from erstwhile party bosses, big interests, or any other powers which united in the old days of the convention plan and forced the nominations of previously selected slates.

And well might Atkinson be the champion of a high class direct primary system for the sole reason that he owes the fact that he is the present Democratic nominee for Governor to his great popularity among a huge portion of the party electors out in rural districts, who were numerous enough to overcome the big plurality piled up in St. Louis for the favorite candidate of the bosses and the big interests. Atkinson's vote outside of St. Louis gave him a plurality of 30,000. Had the old convention system of naming the party ticket still been in vogue it is a known fact that Atkinson would not now be the Democratic gubernatorial candidate. And, also, that the fearless sterling law-enforcing former Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county, Willis H. Meredith, would not have been named as the party candidate for Attorney-General, owing to the heavy opposition of the huge, wealthy and therefore powerful liquor interests of St. Louis and Kansas City.

Next House Must Be Democratic

Atkinson, when Governor of Missouri, is entitled to a General Assembly in perfect harmony and accord with the progressive program he intends to carry out. The House must be Democratic as well as the Senate. It is therefore necessary at the coming election for all Democratic men and women to turn out and vote the ticket straight from top to bottom. When this is done all close counties will go Democratic. Cole, Montague, Atchison, Bollinger, Clark, Cooper, Dekalb, Jefferson, Livingston, Montgomery, Newton, Pettis, Ste. Genevieve, Washington, and at least one, if not both, of the district of Jasper and Greene counties will elect Democratic representatives, but all Democratic men and women must turn out on election day and vote the ticket to accomplish the coup. The House of 1919 consisted of 67 Democrats and 75 Republicans. The election of only six more Democrats to take the places of that many Republicans in the next House will make the membership 73 Democrats and 69 Republicans.

Through revision of both the state primary and the general election laws is one of the planks in the Democratic state platform adopted at Jefferson City, Sept. 14. John M. Atkinson as candidate for Governor furnished the paramount suggestions for the salient planks in the platform.

"The primary law should be rewritten and violations of its provisions be penalized as severely as in the general election laws. In the first place election oaths, or someone else, should have authority to see that proper election officials are appointed. The law should provide that if the party committees do not recommend suitable persons the election boards may appoint others," said Atkinson to the St. Louis Star.

"My personal opinion is that if the present laws were strictly enforced there would not be much opportunity for fraud, but in view of the fact that women now have the vote, I am going to urge sweeping revision to make fraud more difficult and to make

clean elections as certain as possible. "There are fairly good provisions in the present primary law not to prevent members of one party from voting the others party's ticket, as it is charged was done in St. Louis in the recent primary. But I am going to urge that the law be more definite in this respect. I don't suppose it can be made so tight there will not be some evasion but a good end of trouble can be obtained."

WHY THE \$60,000,000 BOND ISSUE

How are you going to vote on the \$60,000,000 bond issue? Has this question been put to you yet? If not, it will be before long, and you ought to be getting the proposition in your head so as to be able to discuss it intelligently.

We are not going to vote on a \$60,000,000 bond issue at all, as a matter of fact. But we are going to vote on if carried, make it possible for the constitutional amendment that will, if carried, make it possible for the general assembly of the state to issue bonds for good roads construction to the extent of \$60,000,000.

But the bonds, if finally approved and issued, will not mean higher taxes. This, perhaps, is the most important thing to know. The plan of the entire project provides that the entire sum or sums provided shall be raised by license tax on motor vehicles which are being levied and paid regularly now. Every legislator is to be pledged to this effect. The bonds are to be issued, not in one big sum, but in comparatively small amounts, and in no year shall more bonds be issued than can be taken care of by the motor license taxes in that year.

Under these circumstances, the amendment ought to be carried easily. Every man who does not own a car assuredly ought to be for them because it will mean a big improvement that will give increased value to his property and without one cent's cost to him.

On the other hand, every man who owns a car ought to be for them because the quicker we get a big network of hard surfaced roads in Missouri the less expensive it will be for motor car owners to operate their cars. And, besides, there is the factor of increased pleasure brought about by good roads. If anybody asks you if you are going to support the \$60,000,000 bond issue, don't hesitate. Adoption of this constitutional amendment will mean dollars and cents to every Missouri citizen.

WOMEN CANNOT BE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

This county, together with a few other counties of this State, by both Democrats and Republicans, have nominated, or placed on their respective tickets, women as candidates for State Legislature or House of Representatives. If elected, can they qualify?

The 19th amendment to the Federal Constitution, recently ratified, is as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

It will be readily seen that this amendment only gives the women the right to vote, and not the right to hold office.

The Federal Constitution nowhere empowers Congress with the right to determine the qualification of the citizens of the several States to hold office, but leaves that to the several States, either by the State Constitution or by the State Legislature.

In this State, the Missouri Constitution, by Section 4, of Article IV, provides and fixes the qualification of members of the State House of Representatives, as follows:

"No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who

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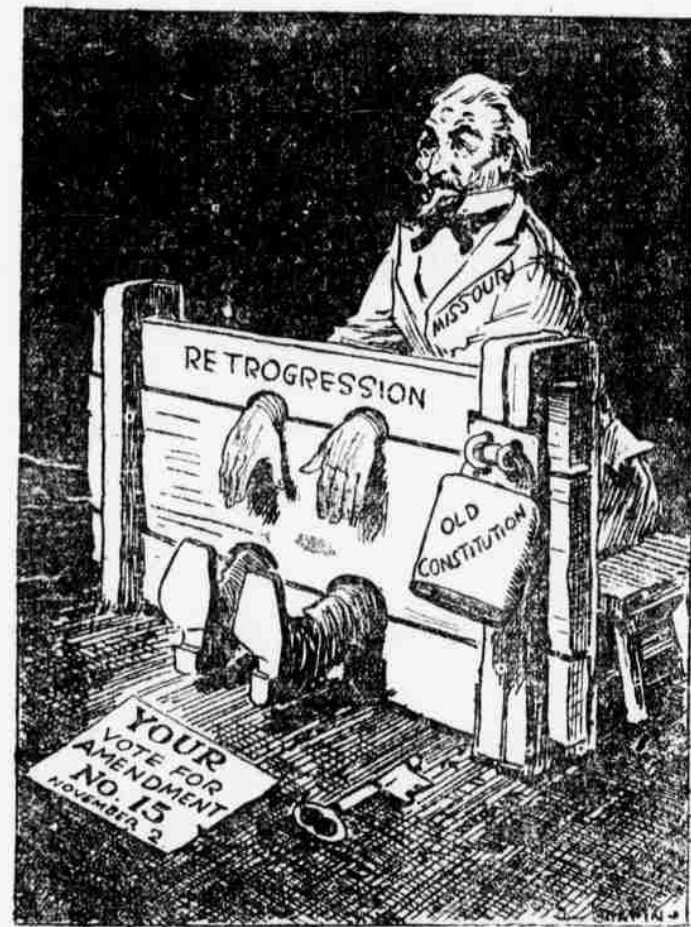
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Calumet Sunshine Cake Recipe
1/2 cup of butter, 1 1/2 cups granulated sugar, 2 1/2 cups flour, 1 cup water, 2 level teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder, 1 teaspoon lemon, yolks of 9 eggs. Then mix in the regular way.

Unfetter Him—Here Is the Key

—By Chaplin.



shall not have attained the age of twenty-four years, who shall not be a male citizen of the United States, who shall not have been a qualified voter of this State for two years."

It is thus apparent, upon the face of the Federal and State Constitutions, that women cannot qualify as members of the Missouri House of Representatives for two reasons: First, that only male citizens can be under ANY CONTINGENCY be qualified as such; second, no woman can qualify as a member of the next House of Representatives, because no woman will have been a qualified voter of Missouri by January, 1921, for a term of two years.

However much we may regret these conditions, yet they are the fixed law of the Nation and the State and we cannot help it, for it is "a condition that confronts us and not a theory."

The Attorney General of Missouri, by his published opinion, agrees with the above.

GET PULLETS OFF RANGE EARLY

Early fall is the time of year above all others when pullets must be nursed carefully along, because winter egg production is largely dependent on the condition of the young stock

when it is placed in permanent laying quarters. Too often poultry keepers allow their birds to run on range until cold weather comes. Nature's chicken house is not the right place for a pullet to be roosting on a late October night. Delay in bringing the pullets off the range was the cause of an unusual amount of roup last fall, according to G. W. Hurvey of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Allowing them to run on range late means added expense to the feed bill. The birds consume more grain and an insufficient amount of dry mash. Feed that is consumed, instead of rounding the pullets into laying condition, is used simply to maintain energy requirements against exposure. There is no surplus to devote to the building up of tissue for the formation of eggs.

MORE ALFALFA BEING PLANTED

More than six hundred acres will be added to the alfalfa acreage in Gentry county this fall, according to the report of the county agent to the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. The farmers are ordering inoculating material to treat the seed before planting.

HOME SWEET HOME

by Earl Wright

